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On weak blood governs for good or ill every part of the body. The medicine that makes weak blood pure and strong is HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA. For over a third of a century it has been the leading blood purifier.

HIBERNIANS PLAN FOR CELEBRATION

St. Patrick's Day Will Be Made Big Occasion by Local Catholic Organizations.

Dispersing from the usual custom, the local divisions of the Hibernians will invite other Catholic organizations to participate with them in the annual celebration on St. Patrick's Day. The preparations for the event this year are unusually elaborate, and the celebration will be an all-day affair.

A committee composed of Maurice A. Powers, chairman; Charles F. Taylor, Frank J. McNeill, Edward J. Ryan, J. E. McDonough and Thomas E. Reilly, from divisions Nos. 1 and 2, A. O. H., and Mrs. M. P. Murphy, Mrs. W. P. Leachman, Mrs. J. J. Williams, Mrs. D. T. Robinson, and Miss Agnes T. Forrester, from Auxiliaries Nos. 1 and 2, has charge of the arrangements and is busy perfecting plans.

The Knights of Columbus and McGill's Catholic Union have been invited, together with their families, to be the guests of the Hibernians on the night of March 17. This part of the celebration will be held in the auditorium of McGill's Catholic Union, which will be suitably decorated for the occasion. Maurice A. Powers will act as master of ceremonies, and the principal address will be made by Bishop O'Connell. A musical program will be rendered by some of the best talent in the city, and refreshments will be served.

The Hibernians and the auxiliaries in the morning will attend solemn high mass at St. Patrick's Church in a body, and Bishop O'Connell will preach the sermon. The music will be under the direction of Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan, organist.

SENATE TAKES UP NUISANCE BILL AT NOON TO-MORROW

(Continued From First Page.)

"I know that it is difficult for this Senate to oppose any measure that is presented upon it as a moral issue."

"Since when has this Senate found it difficult to vote against a bill recommended to it as a moral measure?" asked Senator Mapp.

The addition to the enabling act brought smiles to the faces of the assembled members and visitors.

"The Senator from Accomack knows well," replied Senator Hart, "that this bill was introduced to return a majority for the enabling act by the pressure brought to bear upon it by the churches and similar organizations. In my opinion these agencies are responsible for the passage of a bill which instead of benefiting the State of Virginia will bring it great harm."

Senator Featherston took up the argument for Senator Lester's motion. It was also, he said, for the Senate to think it can solve the problem of the social evil by shutting its eyes and shutting "hundreds" and passing a bill which would be harmful.

There was a tendency, he said, on the part of the rural members of the body to take upon themselves the task of passing laws for the regulation of the cities. It would be perhaps wiser, he suggested, that the Senators representing the cities of the Commonwealth be given an opportunity to lay before the body the facts and circumstances with which they are acquainted to offset the mass of theory presented by the other side.

Rural Districts Not Affected.
The rural Senators, whose districts will not be affected one way or the other by the passage of the bill, said Senator Featherston, belong to that species of philanthropists, a member of which is described by Alfred Henry Lewis as "a gent who wants to improve another gent in the way that that gent doesn't want to be improved."

Senator Saunders interrupted at this point with the statement that both branches of the United States Congress had passed virtually the same bill that now before the Senate.

"Aren't you willing to concede that the members of Congress knew what they were doing, and aren't you willing to risk doing what they did?" asked Senator Saunders.

"Not if they were wrong," replied Senator Featherston. "I'd rather be right than be in Congress."

The report brought a laugh, in which

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The Senator from Middlesex joined with the rest, a minute later he asked Senator Featherston why it was that he was so anxious to inform himself on the subject when the General Laws Committee, of which he was a member, had had two long hearings on the bill, and had heard much expert testimony.

Senator Featherston replied that while it was true that the committee had heard the matter at some length, he had not been present at the meetings, and was not, therefore, informed as to the testimony adduced before it.

In One Place at a Time.
"No, you admit that you were not present at the committee meetings, which you are supposed to have attended," pursued Senator Saunders.

"I admit, sir, that my duties in this body have frequently required me to be in three different places at once, and I have never been at more than one place at one time," replied Senator Featherston.

The whole House, including the well-filled gallery, applauded the Lynchburg Senator's ready reply, and Senator Saunders asked no further questions. The chair put the Lester resolution calling for an executive session with the testimony of experts, and the resolution was defeated by a vote of 17 to 14. The Saunders bill will, therefore, come up as a special order at 12:35 o'clock to-morrow, with nothing on the record to limit the number in which it will be handled.

Co-Ordinate College Bill.
Senator Wendenburg moved that the co-ordinate college bill be made a special and continuing order for Monday, subject to the special order just passed. The motion was supported by Senator Early, who made an eloquent plea for fair play at the hands of the Senate.

"I know that a majority of this Senate is in favor of the bill," said Senator Early. "In my long service in this Legislature in both houses, I have made it a rule never to try to defeat any parliamentary measure by any measure which I felt had the support of the majority. I applied to this body to let the co-ordinate college bill one day at the bar of the Senate."

The motion was opposed by Senator Brock, who doubted that a majority of the Senate favored the passage of the bill. Senator Rison, however, the bill was made by Senator Early, and Senator Mapp, while declaring that he would vote against the bill when it came up on its passage, urged the Senate to vote for the motion making it a special order. The motion was carried, and it polled twenty-five affirmative, and five negative votes. Twenty-seven votes were necessary to suspend the rules, and the motion was declared defeated. The members voted as follows:

Ayes—Blankenship, Buchanan, Catron, Cannon, Crockett, Early, Garrett, Gayle, Gravatt, Harman, Hobbs, Rison, Russell, Saunders, Smith, Tinsley, Walker, Wendenburg and West—25.

Nays—Brock, Edmundson, Featherston, Fawcett and Mapp—5.

Print House Tax Bill.
Upon the motion of Senator Walker the Senate adjourned to the next day. The committee from further consideration of the House tax commission bill referred to it yesterday morning. The motion provided that 250 copies of the bill be printed, and that it be taken up Monday morning with the Senate tax commission bill, which will come up as a special order to-morrow at 12:35 o'clock.

Bills Passed.
The following bills were passed: House bill to amend the act approved March 11, 1905, providing for widening and keeping in repair the roads of the State.

Senate bill to provide for the commitment of delinquent dependent or neglected children to certain societies, and providing for the supervision of such societies by the State Board of Charities and Corrections. Patrons, Senators Cannon and Dreyer.

Senate bill relating to the issuance of policies by life insurance companies. Patron, Senator Patton.

Senate bill to prevent the sweating of prisoners arrested and charged with crime, and to prevent the admission of evidence in Virginia of confessions obtained by such process. Patron, Senator Smith.

Senate bill to repeal section 2507 of the Code, requiring list of writings recorded to be posted by clerk. Patron, Senator Mapp.

Senate bill amending section 1206 of the Code in relation to the amount of the bond of the treasurer of the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College and Polytechnic Institute. Patron, Senator Watkins.

Senate bill to provide for participation by the State of Virginia in the Panama Exposition at San Francisco, to appoint a commission, and to appropriate money for that purpose. Patrons, Senators Harman and Watkins.

Senate bill to amend the charter of the town of Strasburg. Patron, Senator Tavenner.

House bill to amend the charter of the city of Danville, in order to prescribe the manner of election of a city engineer, a city constable, a collector of city taxes, a city attorney and auditor and clerk of the Council, and a city health officer, and empowering the Council to prescribe their duties and fix their compensation.

Senate bill to make any person an

incompetent juror to serve at more than two terms of any court during one calendar year. Patron, Senator Catron.

Senate bill to amend section 23 of the act establishing a charter for the city of Norfolk. Patron, Senator Lester.

THE HOUSE

The House of Delegates was convened yesterday morning with prayer by Dr. Winston, the member from Farmville. Nearly an hour was consumed in an ineffectual effort to defeat the action taken by the House on Friday night in reference to a tax commission. The House had adopted in lieu of the Committee on Finance, a report calling for a legislative committee of ten from both House and Senate, the Gregory amendment proposed four from the House to be named by the Speaker, three from the Senate to be named by the president of that body, and three others at large to be named by the Governor.

"I have been in and out of the General Assembly since 1869," said Major Stubbs, "and I have never known any good to result from an executive session. I wish to call the attention of this House to the fact that the bill before us names members of this body on a salary commission, that there is an appropriation in the bill \$10,000 for the expenses of this commission, and that there is proposed to be called an extra session of the General Assembly which will cost \$50,000 additional. It seems to me a plain violation of the Constitution."

Mr. Oliver argued that under the Constitution no member of the General Assembly was eligible to appointment on a salary commission, and announced that he would never vote for the report submitted by such a commission.

Mr. White said that he did not recognize the force of the argument. It was a really good tax bill that would meet the situation were to be laid on his desk, he would willingly vote for it, no matter where it might have originated.

"Just because we cannot vote for one fellow is no argument that the other fellow is not right," said Chairman A. G. Weaver of the Finance Committee.

We have presented our report, and I will leave the matter to the House. I have no objection to the House's own views on the floor of this House and one. But this is a matter that should by all means be free from politics and factionalism. If we split up now, what will we do when some plan of taxation is presented? If we fail to pass this bill we will be striking our duty, and will deserve all the blame that will be heaped upon us. We have made a mistake, the vote has been against us, there is no parliamentary method in which we can get a reconsideration, and I yield most graciously to the wishes of a majority of this House."

Mr. White argued heatedly that the provision of the Constitution referred to did not prevent members of the House from serving on such legislative instrumentalities as will aid the House in carrying its work—it merely applied to appointment to permanent and fixed offices.

"I offered in 1906 a bill for tax equalization," said Mr. Houston. "Yes, today I found for a committee of five. The House did not see fit to adopt that, and has provided for a commission of ten. I am willing to concede that, and let this matter go to conference where any conflicting details can be straightened out and the bill perfected."

Mr. Money opposed the bill as it stood. He was willing to stay on for thirty days without pay and complete the tax matter, without any special committee or any extra session. He believed there was enough of brains in the House to accomplish the work, and that the State expected it to be done. The House did not see fit to pass the tax commission of ten members, was

put on its final passage and passed, 81 to 11, the votes being Messrs. Clement, J. William Daniel, Green, Gordon, Oliver, Powell, Stearnes, Stubbs, Toney, Walton, Speaker Cox.

Takes Up Routine.
The Senate returned with amendments House bill No. 32, to regulate the taking of fish from streams west of the Blue Ridge. The amendments were concurred in, and the bill will go to the Governor.

Senate bill No. 49, to amend the act concerning the Bureau of Insurance, was debated at length. Mr. Willis, of Roanoke, amended the bill to make it cover false beneficial associations. He told of instances of people who had paid dues for years only to have their policies contested. A further amendment offered by Mr. Willis makes the policy constitute the sole agreement, so that alleged fraternal organizations or societies could not plead some special rules or by-laws only known at the home office of the company. The bill as amended was adopted; ayes, 60; nays, 22.

Senate bill No. 88, in relation to appointment of administrators, was rejected.

The following Senate bills were passed and sent to the Governor:
No. 153. To amend the act for registration of vital statistics.
No. 32. Requiring all railway corporations or receivers or lessees operating a standard gauge line of railway to equip its locomotives with electric or other headlights of not less than 500 candle-power.

No. 118. To require railroads to provide a suitable caboose car on freight trains.

No. 56. To provide for the supervision and control of telephone companies by the State Corporation Commission.

No. 181. To admit children six years of age to the public free schools under certain conditions.

No. 183. To amend an act regulating construction of public school buildings, in order that the health, light and comfort of all pupils may be protected.

No. 264. To provide for the encouragement, maintenance and supervision of industrial, agriculture, household arts and commercial education.

No. 173. To provide for instruction in the public schools for preventing accidents and for kindergartens as part of the regular curriculum.

Senate bill No. 182. To provide for establishment of kindergartens as part of the regular curriculum.

(Continued On Fifth Page.)

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Chocolate Butter Creams.
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| 17528—Amapa—Maxie Breslinne; Sans Souci—Maxie Breslinne. | 35359—Too Much Mustard (Tres Montards)—(One-Step or Turkey Trot); Down Home Rag (One-Step or Turkey Trot). |
| 17529—Some Smoke—One-Step, Two-Step or Turkey Trot; Log of Mutton—One-Step, Two-Step or Turkey Trot. | 35360—Irresistible—Tango Argentine; Amapa—Maxie Breslinne. |
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